

When They Shall Have Learned to Think and to Say Restoration, Then Peace by Negotiation Will Be Morally Possible

Wilson Men  
Back Revolt  
On Tammany

Malone and Gibbons Said  
To Be Aiding the  
Insurgents

Bronx and Queens  
Join in Rebellion

City-Wide Opposition to  
Ticket Worries Wig-  
wam Leaders

The revolt against the candidates  
picked by Charles F. Murphy and Wil-  
son men to beat Fusion this fall is  
now city-wide. Democrats of the  
Bronx and Queens, disgusted with  
Murphy's domination of Democratic  
politics in this city, yesterday joined  
forces with the insurgents of the other  
three boroughs.

The insurgents, including Thomas  
E. Rush, the Democratic leader of the  
25th Assembly District, are hopeful  
that the movement will assume such  
proportions that they can steal the  
organization away from Mr. Murphy  
at the primaries on September 19.  
It is admittedly a powerful move-  
ment. And back of it is a powerful  
group at Washington which regards  
Mr. Murphy and his little group with  
such disfavor that it will go to any  
lengths to end Mr. Murphy's reign. But  
those who are viewing the fight from  
the side lines, and who are applauding  
the insurgents, do not believe that they  
can muster sufficient strength between  
now and September 19 to dethrone the  
Car of Fourteenth Street.

Wilson Men Backing Revolt

Many of the old Wilson men are be-  
hind the revolt. Some of them are  
working openly. Rush himself is a  
Wilson man. He is Surveyor of the  
Port of New York. Another appointee  
of President Wilson, one high in his  
favor, who is said to be aiding Rush,  
is Dudley Field Malone, the former  
Ambassador to France. And another  
Wilson man, who is said to be aiding  
the first fight made by President  
Wilson the Murphy regime, who is  
said to be with Rush, is Stuart G. Gib-  
bons, who is said to be with Rush,  
the Wilson man, are among the  
signers of the Rush petition calling  
for his nomination for Justice of the  
Supreme Court.

It was this petition, filed Saturday  
with the Board of Elections, which  
gave the public the first inkling that  
the fight against Murphy had started  
fresh, on the eve of a mayoralty cam-  
paign which means everything to the  
Wigwam.

At the same moment Mr. Rush  
made public a letter he sent to Thomas  
McAvoy, chairman of the executive  
committee of Tammany Hall, resigning  
from its membership, thus making it  
clear that he was out for more than the  
nomination which Tammany Hall has  
promised John V. McAvoy, son of the  
chairman.

Tammany men yesterday were for-  
getting the Rush revolt as a mere  
personal fight. But they did not at-  
tempt to discount the gravity of the  
situation. Rush in the past has proved  
he can fight.

Switch to Hearst Denied

But both privately and publicly, the  
Tammany men insisted that the talk  
of switching from Hyman to Hearst  
was absurd. They pointed out that the  
circulation of the Hearst petitions by  
Alphonse G. Koellbe and other Ger-  
man-Americans was enough to con-  
vince any man.

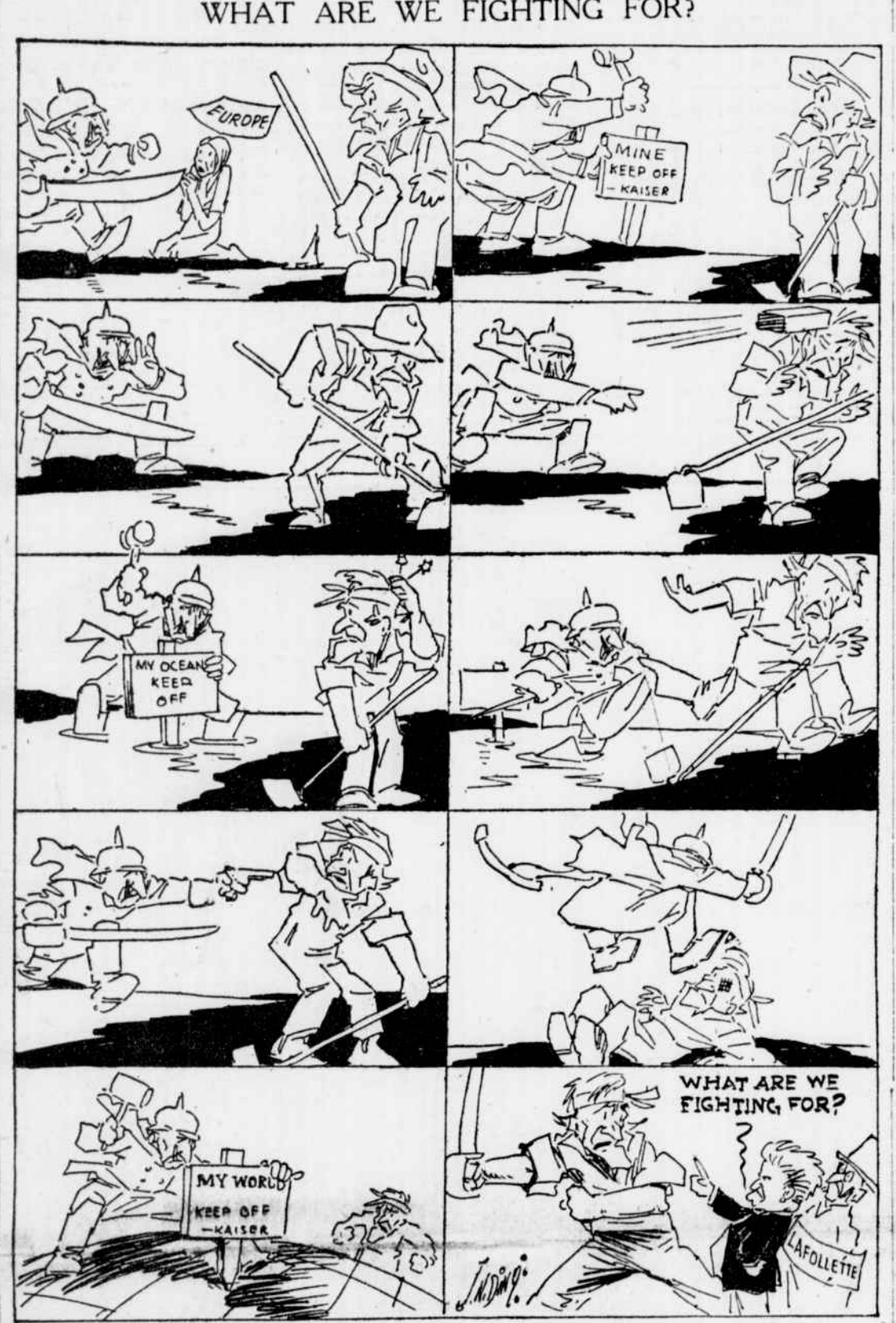
The Bronxites were frankly con-  
cerned over the situation which has  
developed overnight in the Bronx and  
Queens. Insurgents who met yesterday  
at the Chubb Club, Jamaica, announced  
that they would put anti-Tammany Dem-  
ocrats in the primaries against the or-  
ganization men. Martin Mager, former  
County Clerk, will be their candidate for  
Borough President against Bor-  
ough President Connelley. Hughes  
much thought of by the pro-Germans.  
Incidentally, Representative Bruckner  
was Commissioner of Public Works  
under the same Mr. Haffen who was  
wounded from the Borough Presidency  
in the Bronx. He was summoned to  
appear before Judge Bruckner on August  
14, after being found guilty of many and  
varied charges. And while Governor  
Hughes was investigating Mr. Haffen  
Bruckner was sojourning in Flor-  
ida.

Great Finn Revolts  
In Leading Towns

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Great revolts  
have taken place in the leading towns  
of Finland, according to advices to  
Copenhagen after the raising of the  
Russian news embargo on the frontier  
of Sweden and Finland and wired by  
the correspondent of the Exchange  
Telegraph Company.

Prison Menaces Gorky

PETROGRAD, Aug. 19.—In Friday's  
issue of Maxim Gorky's newspaper,  
"Zvezda," the Russian author  
alluded to have continued his insul-  
tations regarding the Entente  
killed powers and their representa-  
tives.



Ex-Czar Is Exile  
In Birthplace of  
Gregory Rasputin

Government Officially An-  
nounces That Tobolsk Is  
Residence of Family

PETROGRAD, Aug. 19.—It was offi-  
cially announced to-day for the first  
time that the new residence of the de-  
posed Russian Emperor Nicholas is at  
Tobolsk, a Western Siberia town which  
recently achieved a certain dubious  
publicity in revolutionary Russia as  
the birthplace of Gregory Rasputin, the  
mystic monk, who wielded a remarkable  
influence over the ex-Emperor's family  
up to the time of the priest's assassi-  
nation in Petrograd last December. The  
official announcement says:  
"Owing to reasons of state, the gov-  
ernment decided to transfer to a new  
residence the ex-Emperor and ex-Em-  
press, who are detained under guard.  
The place selected was Tobolsk, where  
they were taken after requisite meas-  
ures to insure their safety. With them  
went of their own free will their chil-  
dren and certain of their entourage."  
The train on which Nicholas travelled  
to Tobolsk had a long delay, owing to  
a breakdown of the locomotive.  
According to some newspapers, the  
ex-imperial family will reside perma-  
nently in the former Governor's palace  
at Tobolsk, which is a large house  
without modern improvements, built in  
the eighteenth century for a local specu-  
lator. Nicholas spent one night there  
in 1891, when returning from the Far  
East. Other newspapers say the former  
Emperor will stay at the ex-Governor's  
palace only one week, and then will be  
sent to the Apalatsk Monastery in a  
forest twenty miles outside the town.  
Nicholas Romanoff, as the ex-Em-  
peror is now known, was mysteriously  
removed, together with the ex-Empress  
and their children and suites, from the  
palace at Tsarskoe-Selo on August 14.  
The Provisional Government at the  
time refused to reveal their destina-  
tion, but it was unofficially reported  
that Tobolsk had been chosen as the  
place of exile. Tobolsk years ago was  
an administrative centre for exiles  
banished to Siberia. It is on the eastern  
side of the Ural Mountains and  
about 1,500 miles from Petrograd.

Ex-Czar Owns Embassy  
Property in Berlin

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 19.—The "Wes-  
ter-Zeitung" says that, according to en-  
tries in the Berlin registers, the prop-  
erty of the Russian Embassy in Ber-  
lin, which is valued as between ten  
and twelve million marks, is the pri-  
vate property of the former Emperor  
Nicholas.

Nourishes Baby Sent Her in Error  
While Her Own Is Dying of Neglect

Tenement Mother Cares for Changeling, While Hers, Sent  
to Another From Same Summer Home, Pines Away—  
Finds Him Too Late, and, Wasted, He Dies in Hospital

Even with little Charley Wisotsky  
three days in his grave, there still had  
arisen no reasonable doubt up to last  
night that the intentions of the super-  
intendent and staff of Lebanon Hospi-  
tal, the social workers of Rabbi Wise's  
Free Synagogue and the folk at the  
fresh air home on the Sound had been  
from first to last the best in the world.  
Nor had it in any degree been estab-  
lished that the uncomprehending Ital-  
ian woman in East Sixty-third Street,  
into whose waiting arms two-year-old  
Charley was thrust when it was two-  
year-old Pietro she wanted, had been  
criminally derelict in her duty toward  
the unwelcome stranger.  
But the fact remains that Charley  
Wisotsky is dead when he should be  
living. That is the only fact Charley's  
mother can see, or, for that matter, can  
get. This morning she will lay it be-  
fore the Board of Coroners, to whom  
additional facts may come easier.  
Charley Goes to Hospital  
June 5, draft registration day, was  
the last day that Charley Wisotsky  
passed in his own three-room home in  
the rear of the tenement at 641 East  
Sixty-third Street. Morning found him  
with a high fever—and that was where  
Lebanon Hospital came in. Thither his  
mother took him. The doctors said it  
was pneumonia. Charley stayed with  
them.  
Every day for the next three weeks  
Mrs. Wisotsky, mutely grateful for  
what was being done, was a visitor at  
the hospital. She saw the boy shrink  
to a shadow of the chubby youngster  
she had brought in. Those were bad  
days. She held his hand as he weath-  
ered the crisis, and then watched as the  
color crept back into his cheeks and the  
pink flesh gathered on his bones.  
Those were better days.  
Then, on June 22, they pronounced  
Charley cured. But his mother was  
not to have him yet. That was where  
the social workers of the Free Syna-  
gogue came in. Miss Jean Long, who  
represented them at the hospital, told  
Mrs. Wisotsky how much better it  
would be for the baby if he were to  
spend a few weeks in the country.  
Baby Goes to Long Island  
Miss Long knew just the place—and  
that was where the Convalescent  
Babies' Hospital, at Sea Cliff, Long  
Island, came in. Mrs. Wisotsky didn't  
hear the name of the institution, but  
she was quite willing to follow the  
trained nurse's advice. So for a space  
Charley escaped the crowded little  
chubby hole inhabited by his father  
and mother and his six brothers and  
sisters, with its fire escape veranda  
overlooking the stuffy court and its  
prospect of blank walls.  
Charley, it was stipulated, was to  
stay for a whole month where the  
grass grew and the breezes came fresh  
off the water. Toward the end of the  
month his mother was beginning to  
worry.  
"Your baby is all right," the nurses  
told her, "and there's no use bothering  
us. When the month is up he'll be  
sent back to you."  
True to the promise, there came on  
July 24 a postal card advising Mrs.  
Wisotsky to meet Charley and the  
nurse who was to bring him from the  
fresh air back to the Bronx air the  
following day. Before Charley's  
mother started for the rendezvous an-  
other postal arrived, also signed with  
Miss Long's name. Charley, it told her,  
was to have two weeks more in the  
country.  
And they seemed to keep pretty close  
track of the time—at least that—in the  
country. It was two weeks later that  
the day that a cry from the neighbor-  
hood women on the front steps of the  
tenement brought Mrs. Wisotsky flying  
downstairs.  
But it wasn't Charley. The neigh-  
bors were volubly protesting that it  
wasn't when Mrs. Wisotsky joined them.  
Wrong Baby Brought Home  
In point of age and size and general  
appearance of restored health the baby  
in the arms of the nurse messenger  
was perfectly satisfactory. But this  
baby's hair and eyes were black. Char-  
ley's, when last seen, had been de-  
cidedly brown.  
There ensued between Mrs. Wisotsky,  
the neighbors and the nurse heavy vol-  
ley firing of "It isn't!" and "It is!"  
In an interval of silence Charley's moth-  
er was able to demonstrate that a mis-  
take had been made in the delivery  
department of the mysterious place in  
the country.  
The nurse admitted it, finally, and  
compromised by leaving the baby that  
wasn't hers with Mrs. Wisotsky until  
the tangle should be straightened. So  
Charley's mother vowed to take good  
care of the dark stranger. She did.  
A fair share of the weekly \$18  
which a Brooklyn manufacturer of sur-  
gical instruments gives to Jacob Wis-  
otsky as his share of the profits was  
spent in making the promise good.  
For three days Mrs. Wisotsky kept  
her unidentified guest, feeding him on  
broths and milk from which the cream  
hadn't been taken. The nurse was to  
have come back in the meantime with  
Charley. She didn't; so Charley's  
mother took the baby that wasn't  
Charley back to Lebanon Hospital.  
There Charley's mother vowed to  
take Mrs. Wisotsky to him.  
Finds Her Own Baby  
Here the trail of undisputed and  
irrefutable fact left. It is better  
that the story be taken up by Charley's  
mother. She told it to a Tribune man  
Continued on Last Page

British Gain  
On Mile Front  
In Flanders

Capture All Their Objec-  
tives East of Lange-  
marck

German Prisoners  
Now Number 2,114

Wreck Trenches in Somme  
Raid; Lose in Air  
Fighting

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The British line  
in Flanders moved forward 500 yards  
on a mile front early this morning on  
both sides of the Ypres-Poelkapelle  
road, just east of Langemark. Haig's  
objectives, several fortified farms, were  
all conquered after brisk fighting in  
which the British losses were unusually  
light, while the enemy suffered con-  
siderably. No German attempts to re-  
take the lost terrain were reported  
throughout the day.

The War Office announces to-night  
that the number of German prisoners  
taken in the recent Allied advance  
through Langemark and north of the  
Steenbeke River has now risen to 2,114,  
including fifty-five officers. The high  
percentage of officers is presumably  
explained by the fact that the Germans  
are fighting in comparatively small  
groups, each under a commissioned  
leader.

There was also a shift in the British  
pressure to-day from the Flanders sec-  
tor to the Somme front as it stood  
after the Hindenburg retreat last  
spring. Haig's fighters at dawn moved  
forward in a strong local attack and  
seized German trenches in the neigh-  
borhood of the Gillemont Farm on the  
high road from Bapaume to Cambrai.  
For a time the fighting was stiff, but  
those Germans who were not driven out  
of their defenses were either killed or  
made prisoners.

Trenches Wrecked in British Raid

A well organized British raid was  
carried out in this region near Havrin-  
court, slightly to the south, where the  
German trenches were entered and  
wrecked, many casualties being in-  
flicted on the enemy. French heavies  
were active on this front, bombing  
Cambrai heavily and setting afire the  
railroad station and nearby establish-  
ments. It hardly seems likely that the  
Allies are contemplating a major stroke  
on this front, but to-day's efforts may  
be a reminder to Hindenburg not to  
thin his lines anywhere in order to  
mass troops in Flanders or around  
Lens.

Near the extreme eastern portion of  
the French line, where it curves south-  
ward along the Lorraine border,  
Petain's forces were called upon to  
withstand a series of vigorous German  
attacks. The French held their ground  
despite the fact that the hostile at-  
tacks took place near the Bois de  
Petre, or Priest wood, and east of  
Badonviller, and also north of Cel-  
sur-Plaine, in the Vosges Mountains.  
According to Paris to-day's reports,  
detachments gained nothing and  
suffered important losses, leaving  
prisoners in French hands.

Along the Chemin-des-Dames, south  
of Laon, there were infantry encoun-  
ters, contingents of the Crown Prince  
attempting surprise attacks near Braye,  
Bermercourt and Pommelle, all of  
which were repulsed. The German at-  
tacks took place near the Bois de  
Petre, or Priest wood, and east of  
Badonviller, and also north of Cel-  
sur-Plaine, in the Vosges Mountains.  
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detachments gained nothing and  
suffered important losses, leaving  
prisoners in French hands.

Germans Shell Rheims Again

German gunners were busy on both  
sides of Rheims, dropping 600 shells  
in the city and wounding a civilian.  
The duel of the big guns north of Ver-  
dun has not ceased for a week, and  
their fire is concentrated around Bozonv-  
aux.

On both sides the opposing air squad-  
rons are showing more activity than  
at any other period of the war. Ger-  
man bombing planes flew over the  
railway stations at Cortemeraire and  
Thourout, Lichtervelde and Ostend, as  
well as on enemy encampments in the  
Houthulst Forest, just north of  
Langemark.

On other fronts, Cambrai, Dun-sur-  
Meuse and a munitions depot at  
Banthreville were attacked. The French  
destroyed eleven German machines and  
seriously damaged six others. For the  
first time in many weeks the British  
air fighting was against the British  
eight of their own machines being  
reported as missing, while only seven  
German fighters were accounted for. Pre-  
vailing westerly winds are cited in ex-  
planation.

Hungary's Cabinet Totters

Premier to Quit, Despite the  
King's Support, Is Report

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 19.—Budapest  
dispatches insist upon the growing  
likelihood of the resignation of the  
Hungarian Premier, Count Esterhazy.  
The King wishes to avoid a change,  
the dispatches say, but difficulties  
have arisen, owing to friction between  
Count Esterhazy and Count Karolyi,  
president of the Hungarian Inde-  
pendence party, particularly on the  
questions of foreign policy and the  
conclusion of peace.  
Count Andrássy, former Premier,  
according to one report, is the pros-  
pective successor to the Premiership,  
Esterhazy becoming a departmental  
minister.

Michaelis Will  
Discuss Pope's  
Plea Tuesday

Will Appear Before Main  
Committee of the  
Reichstag

Social Democrats  
Plan Interpellation

Will Ask for Reiteration of  
Germany's Position  
on Peace

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—Peace discus-  
sions in which the new Imperial  
Chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, will take  
part will occupy the attention of the  
main committee of the Reichstag when  
it convenes Tuesday next. It is ex-  
pected that Michaelis will refer to the  
Papal note, and possibly define his at-  
titude toward the Pontiff's proposal.  
There is a prospect that the Social  
Democrats will make an interpellation  
calling on the government to reiterate  
a statement of its war aims as adopted  
by two-thirds majority at the close of  
the recent stormy session of the  
Reichstag.

The session of the Main Committee  
will further occupy itself not only with  
an active review of military and eco-  
nomic affairs, but with new legislation  
relating to the reorganization of the  
Food Bureau and the division of the  
Department of the Interior. This de-  
partment will have a subdivision de-  
voted to legislation respecting com-  
merce, labor and social questions, in  
which fields far-reaching reforms and  
innovations are forecast.

The outstanding economic situation  
in the empire is said to be consid-  
erably improved over conditions obtain-  
ing six weeks ago, when the political  
crisis broke. At that time the Rus-  
sians were penetrating further into Ga-  
licia, while the U-boats figures threat-  
ened to show a falling off in sunken  
tonnage.

Food Situation Better

The food situation in Germany was  
then anything but confidence-inspiring,  
due to a shortage of potatoes and fruit  
and reduced bread rations. To-day the  
food situation has been eased by the  
arrival of a new potato crop, added  
bread rations and an improvement in  
the supply of vegetables, while the  
military situation on the Eastern  
front, according to the official lead-  
ers, has been converted into an over-  
whelming rout of the Russians and  
Rumanians and a redemption of Aus-  
trian soil from the invaders.

The outstanding military feature  
since the quieting of the recent polit-  
ical storm, however, is found on the  
Western front, where the offensive of  
the Entente in Flanders, in the  
maneuver is again halted. To-day the  
German U-boat base on the Belgian  
coast has been successfully defended.  
The new Chancellor and his newly  
appointed staff of secretaries, there-  
fore, are permitted to enter into in-  
itial conferences with the Reichstag  
main committee at a moment when the  
Central Powers are declared again to  
be in military ascendancy and the do-  
mestic situation is shorn of features  
which embroiled the government on  
the eve of the crisis.

Protests at Adjournment

When the Reichstag adjourned its  
plenary sessions to September 26 pro-  
tests were not only heard from the  
opposition, but also from members of  
the government keeping in active touch  
with each other, even while the new  
regime was being introduced into office.  
The desire to select new aids, to  
reform himself regarding the chief  
problems confronting the nation and to  
formulate his programme warranted  
the brief intermission which has now  
come to an end with the adjournment  
of the Main Committee for Tuesday.

Conservatives Attack,  
Liberals Approve, Pope's  
Plea, in Berlin Talk

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 19.—The Pope's  
peace proposal is now being dragged  
into the field of party politics in Ger-  
many and is the subject of con-  
tention between the pan-German annexa-  
tionists and advocates of a moderate  
peace.

Georg Bernhard, in the Berlin "Vos-  
sische Zeitung," says the Pope's ac-  
cession to the peace proposal is a  
concession to the mysticism of the  
Catholic Church with Matthias Erzberger's  
recent peace campaign in the Reichstag,  
and that the adoption by the Reichstag  
of his resolution was to pave the way  
for the Pope's note.

The terms of the Pope's note and the  
Reichstag resolution against compul-  
sory annexation continue to trouble  
the relations of Bulgaria to her allies,  
and it has been found necessary to  
explain to Bulgaria again and again  
that Germany would interpret the ac-  
quisition of Macedonian regions as an-  
nexation. Vienna dispatches say the  
government newspapers declare em-  
phatically that it is impossible to  
cede a foot of soil to Italy, but other-  
wise little vehement objection to the  
Pope's note is heard from Austria.  
Count von Reventlow, in the "Tages-  
Zeitung," continues his cynical dis-  
cussions of German policy. He avows,  
in reference to the Pope's phrase on  
the substitution of the moral power  
of justice for might of arms, that the  
moral law exists for the Germans only  
so far as it applies to the German Em-  
pire and nation. The writer says the  
Germans cannot consent to a re-  
duction in armaments, which alone  
have made possible the existence of  
the empire and the possibility of its  
moral activities.  
Count von Reventlow adds that Ger-  
many cannot bear her own war bur-  
dens and that therefore she cannot  
renew indemnities, and that guaran-  
tees for Belgium and for the German  
Empire and nation. He says also that  
the carrying out of the Papal programme  
would mean an end to the middle  
European alliance and Germany's ruin.

Troops Round Up  
I. W. W. Leaders to  
Avert Great Strike

40,000 R. R. Men,  
Defying Britain,  
Insist on Strike

Engineers and Firemen Probably  
Will Be Called Out To-day,  
Says Secretary

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The executive  
committee of the Associated Society of  
Locomotive Engineers and Firemen was  
in session throughout the day and  
evening, discussing the proposed strike,  
which would involve about forty thou-  
sand men.

A delegation again visited the presi-  
dent of the Board of Trade, Sir Albert  
Stanley, who reiterated that the gov-  
ernment would gladly agree to discuss  
the question of an eight-hour day as  
soon as the war ended, but not now, as  
this particular question is covered by  
the so-called truce. The delegation in-  
sisted that the truce had already been  
broken in several respects by the rail-  
roads.

Secretary Bromley of the society de-  
clared to-night that there was no hope  
of averting a strike, which will prob-  
ably be called to-morrow.  
In the mean time the National Union  
of Railway Men, which is a far larger  
body than the associated society, con-  
tinues to support the government's po-  
sition. It declares that the society is  
actuated largely by hostility to the  
union, and that the proposed strike  
would be disastrous for the country  
and ruinous to the best interests of the  
railway men.

Delegates representing the union  
were also in continuous session to-day,  
but the proceedings were secret, and a  
statement issued to-night avoids men-  
tion of a strike, and merely states that  
the union delegates adopted a resolu-  
tion in favor of the Stockholm con-  
ference.

Krupp Workmen  
Threaten Food Strike

Demand Large Allowance of  
Potatoes in Essen and Dues-  
seldorf Districts

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A strike of  
workers in the Essen and Dusseldorf  
districts is threatened, according to  
Amsterdam dispatches to the Exchange  
Telegraph Company. The workers de-  
mand ten pounds of potatoes weekly.  
At a meeting between labor delegates  
and the War Food Department it was  
declared that it was impossible to give  
the workers more than eight pounds of  
potatoes during the next twenty weeks,  
but to make up for the shortage in po-  
tatoes a slight increase in the bread  
and meat rations might be granted.  
The reply of the workers has not yet  
been received.

Agitation favoring a strike in the  
Rhine provinces is increasing daily,  
according to the dispatch.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 19.—The "Lokal  
Anzeiger" states that several hundred  
workmen employed in Krupp's Magde-  
burg plant have gone on a strike, owing  
to the arrest of one of their leaders.  
The workmen considered this a disci-  
plinary measure and sent a deputation,  
headed by the Reichstag Deputy Herr  
Bronckes, to the deputy commander in  
chief asking him to release the leader.  
The deputy commander in chief in-  
formed the deputation that the man  
under arrest was suspected of high  
treason, because he had distributed  
handbills inciting workers to a general  
strike.

Germans Cheer 'Next War'

Must Work for It or Attain  
Aims Now, Says General

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 19.—General von  
Liebert, in a speech at Rathenow,  
Prussia, is quoted by the "Deutsche  
Tages-Zeitung" as saying:  
"We cannot sign a peace before we  
have the Flanders coast, a colonial em-  
pire and maritime bases. Should we  
not realize this now, we must prepare  
to work for it after the war, in view  
of the next war."  
General Liebert's speech was loudly  
cheered by his hearers, but it was crit-  
icized by the German press. "Vor-  
warts" declared:  
"This may prolong the war until  
Germany has been so beaten that even  
our pan-Germans cannot think of a  
'next time.'"

German-Americanisms

(From the Staats-Zeitung, August 18)  
The acquisition of the coal mines by the  
state, the fixing of the price of coal, etc.,  
so as to protect the government and fleet  
against the greediness of the coal barons,  
would only meet with approval in the  
widest circles of the population, which long  
ago have lost every sympathy with those  
would-be barons. As a "plot," as "un-  
patriotic," such a measure would only be  
condemned in the circles of the National  
Security League of the Roosevelt and  
Roosevelt. For such a step would hit hard-  
ly divers vice-presidents of divers "patriotic"  
leagues, who want to dictate to others how  
to sacrifice themselves for the fatherland.

Spokane Headquarters Are  
Raided and 27 Ar-  
rests Made

Labor Walkout in  
Northwest Planned

Men Seized in California;  
Federal Aid Asked by  
Officials

(Staff Correspondence)  
SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 19.—United  
States Infantry from Idaho to-day  
raided I. W. W. headquarters here, ar-  
resting James Rowan, district secre-  
tary of the organization; William  
Moran, secretary of the local organiza-  
tion, and twenty-five other members.  
They were placed in the county jail as  
military prisoners.

Rowan had issued the call for the  
general strike of I. W. W. labor in the  
Northwest, to begin to-day, and the  
round up was part of a plan to head  
off the strike. The arrests were made  
by a battalion of Idaho National Guard-  
men, commanded by Major Clement  
Wilkins.

A dispatch from Long Beach, Cal.,  
says that the police to-day, assisted  
by National Guardsmen, arrested eight  
members of the Industrial Workers of  
the World as they stepped from a Los  
Angeles train there.

Arrest of Leaders

"Are you Rowan?" asked Major Wil-  
kins, as he walked into the I. W. W.  
hall on Main Avenue, this city, at 3  
o'clock this afternoon.  
"No, I'm Moran."  
"You are under arrest. Where's  
Rowan?"  
"Here I am," said a mild-looking lit-  
tle man, who was reading a paper.  
"You are under arrest, too," said the  
major.

Rowan is Northwestern secretary-  
treasurer of the I. W. W. and general  
director of its activities and of 100,000  
members in this section. Moran is re-  
cruiting secretary. A detachment of  
infantrymen with fixed bayonets was  
waiting in front, and soon Rowan,  
Moran and twenty-five others were on  
their way to the county jail.

At the same time another detach-  
ment of troops raided the general  
headquarters at 239 Trent Avenue.  
Rowan's executive offices. Only one  
man was found there. None of the ar-  
rested men had any weapons of inci-  
dental material. Among them they had  
about \$1,400, of which Rowan had \$1,  
250. No resistance was offered.

The troops have taken possession of  
all records, and they will be closely  
scrutinized. Rowan made a wild state-  
ment, in which he declared that he had  
no unpatriotic purposes and the strike  
would go on, regardless of his arrest.

Arrest Asked by Officials

The arrests were made in accordance  
with the recommendations of state and  
national officials that Federal mili-  
tary action be taken. The order was  
transmitted last night by Major Wil-  
kins at Fort Wright.

Chairman E. F. Blaine of the State  
Public Service Commission, represented  
the Governor, and was in the United  
States Marshal's office while the ar-  
rests were being made. There is a  
slightly different angle on these ar-  
rests from those previously made at  
Yakima and elsewhere in the state.  
Because slackers and German plotters  
were among the "class war prisoners"  
whose release was demanded to-mor-  
row by Rowan, the alternative being  
the general strike, the Federal authori-  
ties take Rowan's demand as a direct  
menace to Federal authority.

It is declared that the prisoners are  
held under Federal authority, whereas  
in previous arrests the prisoners have  
been merely detained by local peace  
officers after their arrest by soldiers.

It was learned that Rowan collected  
\$18,000 in June and \$51,000 in July.  
Chairman Blaine made a statement  
justifying the arrest of Rowan and his  
associates in advance of any overt  
physical act on the ground that the  
impending I. W. W. strike was directly  
injurious to the public interest and in-  
tended to weaken the government  
while engaged in a foreign war.

Tried to Gain Prestige

It was admitted to-day that the I.  
W. W. prisoners would have been re-  
leased to to-morrow had Rowan not  
named that as the day for a strike in  
the effort to gain prestige for his  
organization, he having learned the in-  
tention of the authorities.

It is stated that if the strike goes  
on to-morrow the troops will act sum-  
marily wherever there appears to be  
any prospect that by doing so they  
will contribute to the maintenance of  
order.  
Judge Rudkin, of the United States Dis-  
trict Court, has summoned a special  
grand jury to meet on August 29. It  
is understood that if conditions at that  
time demand it the judge will give the  
jury a ringing war time charge as to